Surname				Other	Names			
Centre Nur	mber				Cand	idate Number		
Candidate	Signatur	е						

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2008

ADDITIONAL SCIENCE **Unit Biology B2** 





**BIOLOGY Unit Biology B2** 

**Higher Tier** 

Wednesday 21 May 2008 1.30 pm to 2.15 pm

For this paper you must have:

• a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 45 minutes

## Instructions

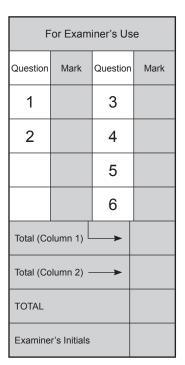
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

## **Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 45.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

## **Advice**

• In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.



## Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1	(a)	Name the type of enzyme that digests stains containing fats.

(1 mark)

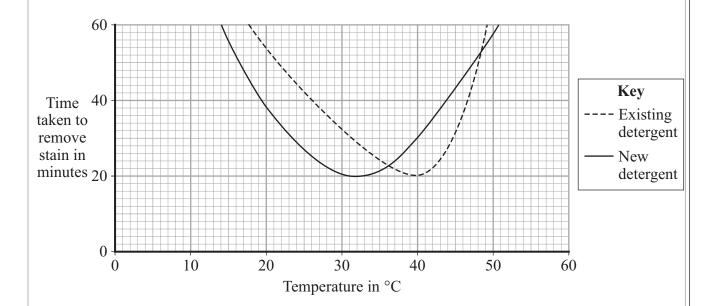
1 (b) A new detergent is marketed as being 'environmentally-friendly'.

Scientists compared the performance of this new detergent with an existing detergent.

They measured the time taken by the two detergents to remove a fat stain at different temperatures.

The graph shows their results.

1 Enzymes are used in biological detergents.



1	(b)	(i)	Describe the effect of increasing the temperature on the time taken by the
			existing detergent to remove the stain.

.....

(2 marks)

1	(b)	(ii)	The new detergent works at a lower temperature than the existing one.
			Is the new detergent likely to be more 'environmentally-friendly' than the existing detergent?
			Draw a ring around your answer. Yes / No
			Explain the reason for your answer.
			(2 marks)
			(2 marks)
1	(c)	Neit	her detergent works well at 60 °C.
		Exp	ain why.
			(2 marks)

Turn over for the next question



2	Cyst	ic fibrosis is a	n inherited disorder that c	an seriously affe	ect health.	
2	(a)	Which one o	f these is affected by cyst	ic fibrosis?		
		Draw a ring	around your answer.			
		blood	cell membranes	kidneys	nervous system	(1 mark)
2	(b)		shows the inheritance of tic fibrosis is recessive.	cystic fibrosis in	a family. The allele	that
			Bob	Can	rol	
			Alice	Ted		
			K	Key		
			Healthy male	Health	ny female	
			Male with cystic fibrosis		le with fibrosis	
2	(b)	(i) Explain	n why Alice inherited cyst	cic fibrosis.		
						(2 marks)

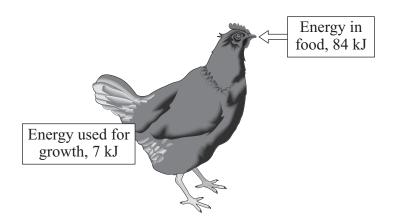


2	(b)	(ii)	Explain why Ted did <b>not</b> inherit cystic fibrosis.
			(2 marks)
2	(c)	Bob	and Carol know that there is a risk that their next baby will have cystic fibrosis.
		Emb	bryos can be screened for the allele that produces cystic fibrosis.
		Man	y people support the screening of embryos, but others do not.
2	(c)	(i)	Suggest <b>one</b> reason why many people support the screening of embryos for the cystic fibrosis allele.
			(1 mark)
2	(c)	(ii)	Suggest <b>one</b> reason why many people are against the screening of embryos for the cystic fibrosis allele.
			(1 mark)

Turn over for the next question



3 The diagram shows what happens to some of the energy in the food that a chicken eats.

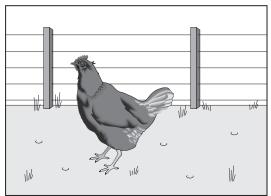


3	(a)	Calculate the percentage of energy used for growth.
		Show clearly how you work out your answer.
		Energy used for growth = % (2 marks)
3	(b)	The energy that is not transferred into growth is lost.
		Give three ways in which this energy is lost.
		1
		2
		3

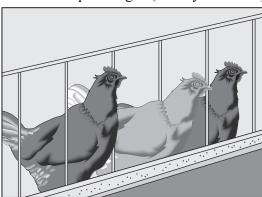


3 (c) The pictures show two ways of keeping chickens to produce eggs.

Chickens kept outdoors (free-range)



Chickens kept in cages (battery chickens)



		Battery chickens produce more eggs per year than free-range chickens.
		Suggest one reason why.
		(1 mark)
3	(d)	The animals that we raise for food are usually herbivores (plant eaters) rather than carnivores (flesh eaters).
		Explain why.
		(2 marks)

Turn over for the next question



4	Chro	omosomes contain	n molecules of DNA.	enes are small section	ons of DNA.
4	(a)	Each gene conta	ains a code.		
		What does a cel	Il use this code for?		
					(2 marks)
4	(b)		ats can be used to identify		
		fingerprints is to	o find out which man is	the father of a child	
			ows the DNA fingerprire the child's father.	nts of a child, the chi	ld's mother and two men
		The numbers re	fer to the bars on the Dl	NA fingerprints.	
	-	Man A	Man B	Child	Mother
		1	9	17	25
		3 ———	10	18	26 <b></b>
		4	11	19	28
		5	13	21	29
		6		22	30
		7	15	23	31
		8	16		32
	L				

4	(b)	(i)	Which man, <b>A</b> or <b>B</b> , is more likely to be the father of the child?
			Use the numbers on the DNA fingerprints to explain your choice.
			In your answer you should refer to all four people.
			(3 marks)
4	(b)	(ii)	Only half the bars of the child's DNA fingerprint match the mother's DNA fingerprint.  Explain why.
			(2 marks)
			Turn over for the next question



5		normone insulin is a protein. Insulin is produced in the pancreas and controls blood ose concentration.
5	(a)	Which organ in the body monitors blood glucose concentration?
		(1 mark)
5	(b)	We now know that a lack of the hormone insulin causes diabetes. In the early twentieth century there was no known cure for diabetes.
		Frederick Banting and Charles Best carried out a number of experiments on dogs.
		In the first experiment they removed part of the pancreas from a healthy dog (dog $A$ ). They ground up the pancreas tissue and injected an extract into dog $B$ , whose pancreas had been removed to make it diabetic. Dog $B$ 's diabetes was <b>not</b> cured.
		Banting thought that an enzyme produced in the pancreas of dog <b>A</b> had digested the hormone before it was injected.
		Name the enzyme that might have been responsible for digesting the hormone.
		(1 mark)
5	(c)	In the second experiment with another healthy dog, Banting and Best tied off the duct which normally carries digestive enzymes out of the pancreas. This did <b>not</b> kill the dog.
	In	Duct carrying enzymes to intestine  Duct tied off
5	(c)	(i) The dog survived even though enzymes from the pancreas could not digest food in the intestine.
		Explain why the dog survived.
		(1 mark)



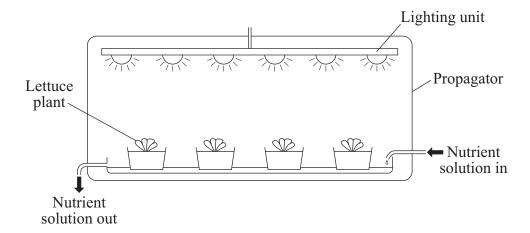
5	(c)	(ii)	As a result of these experiments, a method was developed to extract insulin from the pancreas.
			Insulin is used to treat humans with diabetes.
			The amount of insulin injected needs to be carefully controlled.
			Explain why.
			(1 mark)
			(1 mark)
5	(d)	Eval	uate the use of dogs in experiments of this type.
		Rem	ember to include a conclusion to your evaluation.
			(3 marks)

Turn over for the next question

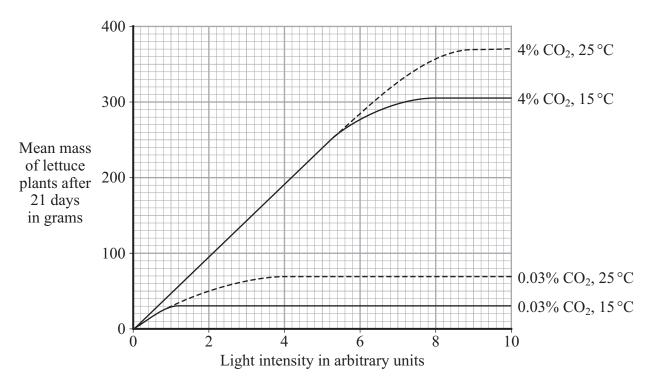


6 Changing the conditions in which plants grow affects how fast they grow.

The diagram shows a propagator in which scientists can control temperature, light intensity and carbon dioxide concentration.



The graph shows the effects of changing the temperature, light intensity and carbon dioxide concentration on the growth of lettuce plants.



6	(a)	Describe and explain the effect of increasing light intensity on the mean mass of lettuce plants at 4% carbon dioxide and 15 °C.		
		(3 marks)		
6	(b)	Growers wish to make maximum profits from their lettuces.		
		What do they need to consider before making decisions about the growing conditions for their lettuces?		
		(2 marks)		
		Question 6 continues on the next page		



6 (c) The nutrient solution contains nitrate ions and magnesium ions.

Complete the table to show the functions of these ions in plants and their deficiency symptoms.

Ion	Function in plants	<b>Deficiency symptoms</b>
Nitrate		
Magnesium		

(4 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS** 



